of meteorie balloons. Then for an hour went on a perpetual stream of many-colored rockets and eight and ten-inch bombshells exploding with a report that shook the boarding of the Bridge, and each bursting into a shower of red, green, blue or purels stars. More beautiful, however, than any of the brilliant color combinations were the gold and silver "rain," dropping in showers of bright spanyles almost to the water's surface, in company with the "serpents"-thin streams of sparking silver light that darted gig-zag through the slowly falling sparks. In rapid sequence, too, fire balloons rose into the air from the centre of the span, giving those on the towers something to aim their meteors at, and each balloon throwing back balls of colored fire on the Bridge again-sending letters home by every mail to tell how it was getting on upon its travels.

But the best wine was kept to the last; and just before 9 o'clock the regular sequence gave place to a succession of regular sequence gave place to a succession of splendid Japanese hombs, each pouring itself out in a flood of rambow sparks; and then came the grand finale. Five hundred rockets shot up at once from the centre of the Bridge, carrying a flight of bombshells on each arm, as it were, bursting at some 700 feet above the Bridge in a mass of many-colored light, while from the two towers simultaneously broke out a triple fountain of thousands of red, blue and silver stars.

ver stars. a both Brooklyn and New York the cheers of the crowds were plainly heard at the centre of the Brulge in the intervals between the explosions of the fireworks, and as soon as the last glow of the final sparks had died the boats near the Bridge final sparks had died the boats near the Bridge began to blow their whiseles in appliance, and up and down the water steamer after steamer took it up til the noise was almost deafening. There was no accident of any kind throughout the display and scarcely even the miscarrage of a single piece. One balloon refused to do us duty and got entangled with an electric lamp, where it solemnly burned itself out, and once a bombsheil burst prematurely. Mr. Detwiller directed the operations from the centre of the Bridge by means of two electric belis communicating with either side, and H. T. Functon acted as general overseer and did the honors of the Bridge.

THE BROOKLYN ILLUMINATIONS.

The illuminations were extensive in many parts of Brooklyn last evening, and were witnessed by great througs of sight-seers. Every available point for seeing the pyrotechnics on the Bridge was occupied, the roofs of the public buildings and other lofty structures being in great demand. While the fireworks were being displayed, colored fices were burned on the roof and capola of the City Hall, and from other buildings. Rockets and shells were sent up from private grounds in various parts of the city. The illumination of the buildings in Fulton-st., from Flatbush-ave., to the ferry, and in Montague, Rem sea, Joralemon, Pierrepont, Clinton, Henry and Washington sts., in a portion of Myrtle-ave., and on Columbia Heights was very general. In other streets on the Hill, in, South Brooklyn, in the Eastern District and even in the Greenpoint portion of the city, more or less display was made.

The City Hall was not very brilliant; there were

po candles in the windows, and only the gas in the few burners in the rooms was lighted. A row of lights was shown along the roof over the portice, but their effect was lost by the strong wind, which prevented all from burning at once. The colored fires on the roof and on the cupola added to the general effect of the illumination. The front of the Municipal Building was very brilliant with the gas burning brightly in every window and in the dome. The burning Garfield Building, at Court and Remsen sts., looked well with lights in every window. Rows of candles set off the Phenix Building adjoining.

The Academy of Music and the adjacent and opposite buildings were the most brilliantly lighted any in the city, and presented fine sight as the guests of the a fine sight as the guests of the city were driven to the reception. On the front of the Academy glowed an ingenious device representing the cables, towns, and roadway of the Bridge, in gas jets. Across the street from the Academy the Brooklyn Library was set off by rows of particular colored lights around each window. The United States Court Building, adjoining the Academy was lighted in every part, Rows of colored lanterns illuminated the front of the Mechanics' Bank, at Montague and Court six.

illuminated the front of the Mechanics' Bank, at Montague and Court sts.

On Columbia Heights nearly every residence displayed rows of lanterns, lighted windows or colored fires. Mayor Low's house had rows of gas-jets around the edge of the roof and arching over the gables. Many of the houses of his neighbors were lighted in an effective manner. In front of the residence of the fourteenances. of ex-Congressman S. B. Chittenden the device in gas-jets "Wel-to Brooklyn's Guests." As the Presblew out about half of the letters. Colored Hut fires were burned at various places in cey Pierrepont-st. as Mayor Low and the Joh ctty's guests were driven to the Academy of Music. Mis of the most effective displays was made in of the house of Samuel B. McLean, front of the parlor windows on side of the entrance was a bright picture of Brockiyn as it appeared in 1816 a note hamlet with Lombardy pop lars lining the one street. Over the other side a representation of the completed Bridge was dejected. The lights behind the pictures brought them out strongly. The Long Island Historical Society Building was illuminated by rows of

In Fulton-st, the most brilliantly lighted building was the store of Weebsler & Abraham, which had a cozen electric lights on the front, showing off the decorations incly. The pretures in front of the Park Theatre appeared well when wing off the decorations lineit. The literature of the Fark Theatre appeared well when ared. The building of the Brooklyn Functure appary was minimated by long rows of Chinese atterns extending to the roof with a pretty effect, and the second assembled on Fort

lanterns extending to the roof with a pretty effect.

A large number of persons assembled on Fort Greene, both to see the Bridge browers and assente to the concert given there.

Despite the very large number of persons who congregated in the streets of Brocklyn, there was no disturbance of the peace and no serious accident. The powers of the street-car companies to transport passengers were tested to their utmost, and an the lines put on all their teams and nearly all their cars. All the open cars possible were run in order to accommodate as many passingers at once as could be carried, and even then there was much complaint of madequate accommodation,

THE RECEPTION TO THE PRESIDENT.

The size of the groups around the Brooklyn 7 o'clock until half past 9 last evening, the hour of the President's arrival. It was with some deficulty that the carriage contaming the President, the Governor and Mayor Low was driven to the door. When they went inside, the gaileries were already nearly filled by those who had been admitted by ticket. It made a brilliant gathering, the request that all should appear in full dress being generally complied with. Many more than the number admitted varily waited outside for an opportunity to get in, the long line extending from the Art Building entrance under an awning down to Chaton-st. Upon one side of the gallery was Conterno's string band, and on the other the 23d Regiment Band, that alternated in formshing the music. Around the upper gallery were arranged large letters to form the word "Welcome," the lower gallery or the balcony the words "To our President and Governor," Over the arch of this stage was hung a large picture of the great Bridge surmounted by the American eagle holding in its claws the Union shield and the scal of the State of New-York. At each of the lower corners was the word "Roebling." The boxes were

also profusely decorated.

The President, the Governor and Mayor Low took their places upon a low platform upon The President, the Governor and Mayor Low took their places upon a low platform upon this stage, with the Cabinet and staff officers and trustees behind them. Secretary Chandler and Postmaster-General Gresham were seated part of the time. Trustees Stranahan, Kingsiev and Keeney stood near them. Ex-Mayor Hunter, General Henry S. Slocum, Samuel Carpenter, Dr. Doane, president of the Board of Education, and ex-Mayor Greene, of Boaton, mingled with those who were gathered on the stage. Among the staff officers present were Adjulant-General Farus-worth, Generals Lathrop, Rich, King and Briggs, Surgeon-General Bryant, and Colonels Townsend, Frost, Cassidy and Myers. General Jourdan and his staff were near the chief group. In the boxes and galleries were many well-known Brooklyn men and women.

One of the first to be presented to the President and Governor was Chief Engineer Martin, who was accompanied by his wife. The the converted and tickets

President and Governor was Chief Engineer Martin, who was accompanied by his wife. Then the crowd that had so long been wanting outside was admitted by twos and threes. They passed between two long lines of police officers in front of the chief guests, who bowed to them as they went by, and then they left the building by the singe door. This was continued for more than an hour, the President occasionally recognizing an acquaintance and shaking bands with him. At half-past 10 the Governor passed around the half with hisyor Low and then John Dant for the employes of the road and tickets were issued to more than a thousand. The General Sedgwick carried about 900 people. The veterans of the 7th Regiment witnessed the freworks from the steamer Sirius, and they and their friends turned out in force.

went out; in a few minutes the President followed

THE DINNER PARTY AT MAYOR LOW'S. The Presidential party arrived at Mayor Low's house, at Columbia Heights and Pierrepont-st., as it was growing dusk. They entered a house the exterior of which is unpretentious and yet very handsome, being built of Philadelphia brick and having bay windows and a roof with low gables. It was made beautiful last night by rows of small lamps set closely along the lines of the roof, by clusters of flags between the windows, and festooned flags reaching around it and across the street. The nterior was simply beautified by flowers. From the windows a view of fairy-land itself almost could be had. The little park bordered by the handsomely decorated houses of S. B. Chittenden, Heny Pierrepont and others was beautified with inumerable Japanese lanterns, some hanging from trees, others from immense Japanese umbrellas, while others formed the initial of the President's name. The table was set with quiet taste in the dming-room at the rear of the house on the first floor In the centre was a large bouquet of cut flowers. The In the centre was a large bounger of cut flowers. The menus had a picture of the Bridge painted at the top, and were very praity. The President sat at the right of Mrs. Low and Bishop Littlejolin at her left. The host sat between Mayor Edson and Governor Cleveland. Grace was said by the Bishop. The dimer was not formul, and it was over at 9 p. m., when the party took carriages for the boat at Wall Sirect ferry to witness the discorts, which however, were then nearly riages for the heat at Wall Street ferry to witness
the fireworks, which, however, were then nearly
over, Besoiles those mentioned there were present
Admiral George H. Cooper, Commodore Upshur,
Abram S. Hewitt, Lieutenant-Governor Hill, J. O.
Low, Controllers Campbell and Brinckerhoff, J. S.
T. Stranahan, E. H. R. Lyman, the Rev. Dr. R. S.
Storrs, W. C. Kugsley and Speaker Chapin.

MR AND MRS. ROEB LING'S RECEPTION. Colonel Washington A. Roebling, the Chief Engineer of the Bridge, and his wife, of No. 110 Columbia Heights, gave a reception to over 1,000 guests, directly after the ecremonies at the Bridge.
It lasted until about 7 o'clock. The house was handsomely decorated outside with flags and lanterns, as were all the neighboring houses, making the scene one of much beauty. Inside the long drawing-room the floral decorations were numerous. Both mantels were banked with red and white roses, wistaria every other thoroughlars from which a glimpso and white blacs, and there was a large of the great dark towers could be obtained were cluster of white callas in the centre. On either completely blocked. The plaza before the City side of the folding doors was a large shield of Jacquemnot and Maréchal Niel roses. In front of the large mirror was an immense basket of gilt-straw filled with Bon Silene roses and blacs, and which the overloaded street-cars forced a passage vases of cut flowers were disposed about the rooms. A bust of J. A. Roebling was by one and much good-natured banter from the crowd. As

graved, 'Brooklyn Bridge, Let him who has won

Mrs. John Sherwood, William A. Pierrepout, Henry E. Pierrepont, the Rev. Dr. Storrs, Secretary Chandler, Bishop Littlejohn, Henry J. Kelsey, of New-Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon L. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Roger A. Pryer, Professor D. V. Wood, of Stevens Institute, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Fowler, F. W. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A, Fowler, F. W. Barlow, Martin Coryell, Captain Richard Worsam Meade, U. S. N.; W. E. Van Reed, General John J. Millau, A. W. Humphrey, Julius Ruger, Oliver W. Barnes, William S. Auchancioss, Benjamin Homans, William P. Shinn, F. Thoraton Hunt, Dr. P. H. Van Der Weyde, Mrs. Samuel W. Boocock, Alexander M. White, F. Mignel Rollinguez, Wilmam P. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Nason, D. R. Morgan, of Middletown, N. J.; William M. Allaire, Henry E. Hutchason, H. D. Polhemus, Wordungton Chauncey Ford, W. H. Force, Otto Witte, Dr. John G. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Martin T. Lynde, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Henry B. Shings, James F. Fierce, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Shippy, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Poot, H. L. Shippy, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Poot. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Martin T. Lynde, Mr. and Mrs. Almet F. Jenks, James F. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Shippy, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pool, Thomas Jansen, F. C. Frindle, Henry A. Martin, Miss Saltus, Rear-A-dmiral and Mrs. Nicholson, U. S. N.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert il, Turle, Herare Russell, A. F. Cross, Mrs. Henry Prentice, Mrs. Alexander, L. Holley, Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian F. Land, William H. Cromwell, Mrs. Joseph M. Wilson, D. McN. Stauffer, the Misses Pierrepont, Mrs. G. H. Wynkoop, J. F. Tams, Creighton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Klessin, Judge Benediet, B. F. Traev, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Swan, General and Mrs. Siconim, the Ecv. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, the Rev. Dos. Survely, Putnam, Thomas and Baker; Mr. and Mrs. Ripey Ropes, the Rev. Dr. H. C. Fotter, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Survel, Putnam, Thomas and Baker; Mr. and Mrs. Ripey Ropes, the Rev. Dr. H. C. Fotter, Mr. and Mrs. Senator Fierce, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Onderdonk, Moses S. Beach, Mrs. John G. Johnson, ex-Senator Fierce, Mr. and Mrs. Redmond Keresey, Charles Royers, John S. Cumungham, H. D. Folhemmis, Mr. and Miss Arthur W. Benson, Charles E. Emery, H. R. Bradbury, John Foord, Alexander M. White, Mrs. M. H. Murtin, W. C. Sauger, Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont, John Juy Fierrepont and George H. Frost.

CARNIVAL ON THE RIVER. When it was fairly dark, and the fireworks began on the towers of the Bridge, the East River began to look as if all the stars in heaven had fallen into it. Above and below Bridge were a large number of tugs and steamers, all covered with lights and crowded with sightseers. Here and there was a pier hung with lanterns and then one "lot to sight in masses of impenetrable shade." There were people everywhere, on plets and vessels, The lights on shipping and shore were reflected in the dark waters of the river, and there were all the curious and geolesque combinations of light and shade and color that the wildest fancy could conceive. Now and then a burst of red. blue or green light from the Bridge would flash over the scene, tingeing everything with its hue. Then it would fade away and leave the myriad changing lights on the water and the stationary ones on shore that looked like constellations gone astray. In and out amid the throng of glittering boats, and in the shadow of the wharves slowly, and almost silently, were rowed balf a dozen police boats ready to pounce upon any one guitty of either of the in teremons of falling overhoard or creating a disturbance. At her purar the feotof Buringship was the steamer Guadaloupe, of the Mailory Line, brilliant with red, white and bine lights. A string of meety lights extended from her bows over her trucks and down to her stern, Sexty lights were arranged along her hows an an equ. I number outlined her stern. A party of invite guests, among whom was General George A. Sharpe secretary roger and ex-Mayor flower, were ex-pected, but were not present. Most of the ship-lying at the wharves had hanled down their bunt-ing at nightful and stood with bare spars towering aloft into the night. The flashes of light that occa-sionally illuminated them showed the satlors in the

FERRYBOATS PACKED WITH PROPEE.

"Twenty years I've been employed by the ferry

DIFFICULTY IN GETTING HOME. together in the streets and along the river fronts nightfall. How to get this multitude home was a for an hour and a half. Street-cars and stage resembled bee-hives. Every available inch crowds. As soon as a car made its appearance a

sixteen hours a day at times," said one of the Fulton Ferry employes last night, "but I've never yet seen the ekal o' this day's crowd, nor never shall again, I reckon." Certainly to one whose experience of ferry traffic was hardly so extensive it seemed as if the whole of New-York had made one simultaneous rush for the various ferries in a mad desire to bivouae for the night in the sister city. From 2 until 4 o'clock the open space in front of Fulton Ferry was one black seething mass of people. After that time they began to come more slowly, but still in a steady stream, filling each boat as fast as it discharged its contents. About 7 o'clock the rush began again, and continued for the next hour uninterruptedly. At 8 o'clock, when the fireworks began to render the sky a "symphony in dark blue and gold," an idea, brilliant as the rockets, struck the passengers. They found that one of the best views of the display was to be obtained from the decks of the boats, and so they raced around to the toll-gates as soon as the bows touched the slip, and, depositing their two cents, joined the crowd in waiting for the sliding doors to be thrown back. This maneuvre was executed by at least 90 per cent of the passengers. At the close of the pyrotechnic exhibition the

errymen and deckhands braced themselves to meet a grand rush. In a few seconds after the doors were thrown open the boats were filled and started off with their jostling freight, only to discharge them and return with a hardly smaller cargo, and receive yet another instalment. The arrangements were perfect. Steering on a river crowded with pleasure looks and special steamers of every dewere perfect. Steering on a river crowded with pleasure-boats and special steamers of every description must have been an ardnous and appreheasive task. No collisions, however, resulted.

When once on terra firma on the New-York side the disembarked passengers began to meet their most disagreeable experience. The stages and cars at the different ferries were all filled before they drew up at the entrances and those unhappy wights who meekly waited at the ferry for a place in stage of car were doomed to endless disappointment.

THRONGS AT THE NEW-YORK TERMINUS. As the time for the pyrotechnic display on the Bridge drew near the stages, street-cars and elevated railroad trains were filled to their utmost capacity with men, women and children, all bound for the Bridge, or the nearest point to it which could be reached. In a short time Frankfort-st. and Hail was packed with gazing crowds. From the with much yelling and swearing on the drivers' part side of the front room mantel. On each new piece of fireworks was set it was placed a wreath of immortelles, and on the off a thrill would run through the throng opposite side was a bust of Washington A. Roebling. and a few admiring long-drawn "ohs" and crowned by a wreath of laurel, to which was attached two white saturabbons caught by they have greater than in the afternoon, American flags. On one appeared the words, "Chief and a weird effect was produced when Engineer Washington A. Roebling, May 24, 1883," the more brilliant pyrotechnic pieces were in scarlet letters, and on the other in blue was en- sent up and the irregular skylme of tall buildings fringed with serried lines of human beings Mrs. Roebling received in a dress of heavy black silk, trimmed with crope, and worn with a large bunch of juriph violets. She was assisted in receiving by the following indices: Mrs. F. W. Roebling, of Trenton; Mrs. Frederick Wessen, of New-York, daughter of Bakep Littlejohn; Mrs. N. T. W. Hatch, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Colourel Hook, sister of Mrs. Roebling, and many of the ladies who comprised Mrs. Roebling, and many of the ladies who comprised Mrs. Roebling, and many of the ladies who comprised Mrs. Roebling, and many of the ladies who comprised Mrs. Roebling's Bridge party. The President was among the first to arrive, and be warmly congratulated the engineer. He remained over an hour, tilking, listening to the music of Lander's Bund and admiring the flowers.

Among others present were: Governor Cleveland, Mayor and Mrs. Seth Low, Secretary Freinghurysen, Attorney-General and Mrs. Rewster, General Lloyd Aspinwall, Mr. and Mrs. John Sherwood, William A. Pierrepont, Henry

The Present at the Dan Armend of the last bomb hat expected into City Hall Square, and for an hour the crush the crowds in the side streets poured into City Hall Square, and for an hour the crush was trace to cross the great Bridge. They jostled and pushed and elbowed each other for an hour, and first person to the pay a fare io cross the great Bridge. They jostled and pushed and elbowed each other for an hour, and the remained of New-York, daughter of Basic particles and the pushing crowds from the crush the crowds was the tinked and getting upon the Bridge and the Bridge and the Bridge and the crowds was the tinked and getting the Mrs. Roebling and many of the Bridge party. The present was among the first person to pay a fare io cross the great Bridge. They jostled and pushed and elbowed each other for an hour, and for the crowds trace proved from the crowds treat the policies and pushed has a depth of the policies of many fare a first person to the constant was an adjusting the being the crowds in the black horizon. Constant was the hadden from stood out against the black horizon. When the last fare to cross the great Bridge. They jostled and long sigh of relief and went safely home,

CROWDED STREETS IN BROOKLYN. The crowds of people cell-cted to witness the pro-ceedings at the Brooklyn terminus were augmented as evening approached by other crowds from the in places from which a good view of the Bridge could be obtained. The roofs of all high buildings in the lower part of the city were quickly vented from running. The Montague Street Terrace, which afforded a fine point of view for the exhibition of fireworks, was nacked with a mass of people. Fort Greene, the Reservoir, and other eminences in the outer parts of the city were also crowded before the exhibition began. Thousands of people watched the display from the stoops or windows. After the blowing of sleam-tug whistles had announced the close of the display the crowds descended from the house-tops into the streets and passed, along by the houses where the linest illuminations were to be seen. Common Heights, at one end of which is Mayer Low's residence. Pherreportist, Remsensit, Montagnest, Cintonest, and the neighborst streets were filled with neople, many of whom were extended by attangers to the city. Not only the sidewalks but the romeways were scenfied by the foot passengers. The great cowd finally centred about the Academy of Music in Montagnesst, where the recention was held. The street was packed long before the invited guests had arrived. These who had tickets to the galleries adopted Mayor Low's suggestion in using a modified form of full dress. Many line costumes were crushed in the iam about the down of the Art Builting, through which outrained was had to the form of full dress. Many tine costumes we crushed in the jam about the doors of the A Building, through which entrance was had to the rival of the invited guests. The policearen man-aged to keep the crowd in fair order until the door

THE SPECTACLE FROM THE TRIBUNE ROOF From the root of THE TRIBUNE Building the pyro schnie display was as a gream of fairyland. Se clear had been the day that it was still light enough to see far across the city fifteen minutes before the announced time of beginning the exhibition. Gradnally as light faded out of the west the lamps on the Bridge began to grow in brightness and a myriad of lights began their flickerings in all parts have was beginning slowly to enwrap the outlines of the Bridge when a flock of rockets shot up, like a covey of partifilizes, from the contra of the great span. The wind had died down completely and the sound of their explosion with a musical "pop" came floating through the night an. It was the signal for the commencement of the display. Great lights, red and green—a ruby and an exertal— flashed out from the towers and a thousand balls of me, red, white blue, purple and green, soared up atmittaneously from both sides of the river. Fire boalions sailed lazily over the shipping and ambitions bonds wont scarrying rate the higher regions and exploding there shopped golden stars that filled the sky with glory.

For an hour there was no intermission, one cluster

For an hour there was no intermission, one cluster of colored balls being followed by another, each succeeding light of rockets apparently more corrected and more ambitious than it predices sor, until with a grand burst of a great number from the middle of the Bridge the display ended. Hardly had the last falling spark died out when the moon rose slowly over the further tower and sent a broad beam like a benediction across the river.

The crowds that covered all the housetons which commanded a view of the Bridge, and were packed as soon as the fireworks were ended turned their faces homeward. All the lines of travel leading down town had been crowded for two hours before problem that taxed the capacity of the streetcars, the elevated railroads and the stages of space inside and on the platforms was connect. Park-row, Broadway and Veseyst., Park place and the other points where lines of cars take their departure were filled with dense dash was made, the weaker were thrust aside, and bands with him. At half-past 10 the Governor "Twenty years I've been employed by the car was filled before it had reached the \$100,294

terminus. The stairways leading to the Third Avenue Elevated Railway in Parkrow were filled and the line extended a considerable distance into the street. The same condition of things existed at the Park Place Station of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. The trains on the elevated railroads were run up to midnight on two and three minutes instead of five minutes intervals. The surface roads also put on a number of extra cars. Not until after midnight did the volume of travel on the various lines assume its normal proportions.

A FINE SIGHT FROM GARRET MOUNTAIN. The announcement of pyrotechnics on so lofty a basis excited great interest and expectation in the regions of New-Jersey within twenty miles of this city, and all high points where it was thought that there was a possibility of getting a glimpse of the smoke from the cannon in the afternoon or the gleam of the electric lights and fireworks at night were thronged with people carrying opera glasses and telescopes. In the evening the favorite lookout at Paterson was from Garret Mountain, an eminence from five to six hundred feet above tidewater, which is easy of access from the city, and from which on a clear day the outlines of the towers of the Bridge can be distinctly seen even without the aid of a glass. Hundreds of men, women and children climbed the mountain to see the display of fire-works. They were amply rewarded, for the scene was one never to be forgotten. Away to the southeast neross the dark void the illuminations of the Bridge shone in varied and changing colors. The electric-lighted TRIBUNE and Western Union buildings glonmed like twin stars just to the left of them, and so foreshortened as to be close together. The two towers of the Bridge showed like jewelled columns of many-hued lights, constantly changing, while from between them shone up beams of red, blue, green and yellow. Slender golden threads of rockets burst in great conds of fire that spread a glowing twilight all

over the horizon.

Now and then a dense nebula of colored a twinkling fire and hovered awhile to darkness. The electric stars, or a twinking life ballow floated up and hovered awhile before fading into darkness. The electric lights on the arch of the Bridge formed a fainter cluster of dots of light at the base of the pyramid of fire. Far to the left shone the great white star of the electric-light mast in Madison Square. Fainter gleams of light showed here and there in the darkness, and now and then in this of light showed where some rocket had ascended on Brooklyn Heights of Paterson at the feet of the spectators. The lights of Paterson stretched away in long lines for three miles around, and an occasional rocket or random candle added its tribute to the celebration. Sixteen niles away field-glasses were not necessary to get the line effect of the distant blaze of colored lights and clouds of lurid stars. The crowds, who afterward stumbled down the dark crowds, who afterward stumbled down the dark ravines of the mountain, felt that they had been more than repaid.

When the througs which had been watching the fireworks had dispersed and most of the policemen had been withdrawn, a noisy crowd still remained about the entrance. Each one was unpatiently waiting to gain the immortal distinction of being the first person to pay a

steel, and most of them were arrested before they succeeded in getting anything. Those who were locked input Police Headquarters before 6p. m., gave their names and places of industion as follows; Jacob Warshar, age eighteen of No. 355 Grandest; Samuel Lovy, age sixteen, No. 35 Marketest, August Stolle, age fifteen, living at Eleventa ave, and Forry-thridest, and William Brown, a coloral youth, of No. 121 West Dirigs-eighthonter parts of that city who were desirons of seeing the exhibition of fireworks and the street illuminations on the Heights. The down-town restaurants were so overcrowded that an hour's waiting was by persons who had pocket-books or watches stolen.

smarter than usual. If was believed at Police Head-sters that the city had been comparatively free a crime all day, gibb p. 11, the rope at the Bridge station of the

n side gave way, and Romaisman Joseph Cor-rine Ninth said Precinct, fed from the platform to 1 ray, restred a serie confusion and sail red of the leg. He was taken home by Offler cr.
Let the salutes to the Bridge were being fired, a
g tell in the house No. a Konservelt at. John Beel,
a German inborer of No. 204 Avenue A, was
cort down by the mass of poster He received
e-scalp wounds and instrictly log was broken. He
also no the Chambers Street Hespital.
The proved of people were standing by a standing by a

n a typic constitue, a last five years of age, was builty as to the back by a street as k white William a best fiving at No. 87. Wyck first, firsoldyn, pas in me on w lighted.

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THE THEST ADVOCATE OF THE BRIDGE.

In the Editor of the Tribune.
Sin: The credit of first advocating the creerion of a bringe to Brooklyn belongs to Thomas Mc-Eirath, formerly publisher of THE TERRUNE. In the McEirath, five cicatus owner of the establishment, re-tired to his country place, "Hartwicke," leaving the cares of his department in younger hands. Theore he forwarded items ungling the erection of a bridge to Brook asibility of such an undertaking. He always said the sy would come when the Brothe would be boot. I sun and to know that he lives in a vigorous old anc to see is prophery verified. Router at STELULION, New-York, May 24, 1883. No. 7 Kast Forty-hilli-st.

CHILDREN'S DAY IN JERSEY CITY,

The opening of the big bridge and the Sunday-school anniversary made yesterday nimest a general holiday in Jersey City. Flags were flying and banting otsplayed in every part of the city for one or he other event, and there was very little business done. In fact, a great many outsiness places closed up for the afternoon and evening. There were about 5,000 children charges had been made by a member of the American and in the funday-school parade and they fine appearance. The children gathered to est S-pairs and sang "My Country to so Tues.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM A ROOF.

Christian Schrag, a jeweler, age thirty-seven, fell from the roof of a six story rear building in which he lived at No. 26 Chrystie st. into the yard at 16:30 o'clock has ugat and was instantly killed. He had spent the evening with some triends in witnessing the display of fireworks from the East River Bridge,

SHOOTING AT A JUDGE TWICE.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 24 .- A dispatch to The Times-Democrat from Helena, Ark., says: "Immediately after the Circuit Court had adjourned for dinner to day, and while its Judge, M. F. Saunders, was in the court room, Dr. E. D. Moore approached him in regard to some matter in which Uniting County was indebted to him (Dr. Muore) for services rendered while Saunders was County Judge. Sunders rensed to listen to Moore who became meensed and struck at the Judge and then fired twice at him, the second shot taking effect in his left hand."

EXTENSIVE LAND PURCHASE.

New-Orleans, May 24.-A special dispatch Watkins, of Lawrence, Kan., has purchased from the State 92,000 acres of land in Calcusted Parish, and 710,000 acres in Cameron Parish. The price paid was

RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS. PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY. THE M'LANE HERESY CASE DISPOSED OF-REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. PROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE!

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 24.-The McLane eresy case in the General Assembly has suddenly taken a new aspect. Few of the commissioners had read his book—the cause of his suspension—and they did not know his views until they read the dictated interview published in THE TRIBUNE this morning. New-York papers arrive here at 10 o'clock, and soon after that time this morning many TRIBUNES ero seen in the First Presbyterian Church being read while the Committee on the Board of Educatio was submitting its report. Dr. McLane's friends have orged him to withdraw since the vote was taken on the question whether or not the case should be referred to be Synod of Ohio. Dr. McLane said to-day that he then saw that at least half of the delegates were opposed to having the case tried here, and he was persuaded to consider the advisaulity of requesting the Assembly to allow him to with draw his appeal. He said that he would still have th privilege of appealing to the Synod.

"It has been suggested by your friends," added the correspondent, "that you will enter the Congregational omination if the General Assembly will direct you Presbytery to give you a letter to a church in that

"That has been contemplated," he replied, "but I am not at liberty to state just what I shall do just yet. The reason why I shall withdraw is that I am satisfied that the case would be tried hurriedly and unsatisfactorily if allowed to go on. There is not time for a fair trial by this Assembly, as this matter has been deferred so

that he had advised him to withdraw his case. He added: "I told him, and others have told him, that it were better for him to leave the ministry of our church with the simple disapproval of his Presbytery than to have the whole Presbyterian Church agree in the actions of the Presbytery. I know McLane well. He is a good meaning fellow, but he is saturated with the ideas of Bushucllism, and it has made im a little cranky on some points."

Dr. Kempshall read a letter late this afternoon from to withdraw his appeal, giving as his reasons those which he had previously stated to FHE TRIBUNE correspondent. He promised if the Assembly The Board of Education presented its skrytourth annual report. The annual scholarships given to ministernal students in the colleges and acomaries were increased last year from \$100 to \$120, and it is expected that buts amount will be paid next year. There were 4-6 candidates added by the Hourd, \$1 preparing for college, 221 in college, 1-84 in the logical seminaries, 48 being in Princeton and 1s in the Union Seminary. The entire receipts last year were \$73,712 19, and there was on April 16 a briance of \$20.70. The Board has an invested permanent fluid of the 3-300.

Dr. Dr. W. Proof, the secretary of the Board, in a speech after the report had been rend, denied the truthfulness of 1 certain Eliot's record article in The Presighterion Review, regarding the character of the min educated for the ministry by the Board. He then compared President Eliot to a jackal, and the newspapers that agreed with him as a pack of jackals. This comparison was greeted with language, and then Dr. Poor read an extract from The Presighterian Bainer, of Prisburg, he which held up and denounced. The editor. Dr. Allison, was secreted in a front seat, and when the paper geomaining the article was called for Dr. Poor said, fightly: "Brother Allison, who rece and said, excitedly, that it was not an advantable, our was prevented by Dr. Allison, who reae and said, excitedly, that it was not an advantable particle was easied in service which had been inserted during his absence from home. Two years ago as secaled committee was appointed by

h instructions to report this year. Dr. C. A. Dickey, Philadelphia, acting chairman, presented a report of dreproon which created more excitement than any off submitted during the Assembly. More men were close to be are and more amendments effered than any other report. Both board and presbyteries had my friends, and no action had been reached when the red factorimment arrived. Dr. Kendall, a secretary he Board, in his endeavor to explain a paragraph and dimetal precludes against his cause, which was every, removed by the explanations made by Dr. series, the junior secretary of the Board. The honder of ladies present at the Assembly meets to locally was mich smaller than on former days, ing to a Woman's Foreign Missionary meeting held the Methodiat Episcopal Church. A Mrs. itse presided, and a statement regarding "Chindren's k for thindren" was made by Mrs. Dripps, of Phi-

st. few complaints were made at Ponice Beauquare by persons who had pocket-books or watches stolen, one man, who lost his waren in City Hail Park, told Superintendent Walling that he did not understand how the thieves managed to get 17, because he had kept his hand or his pocket all the time.

No nights in the streets were reported by the police before 6 p. m., and the number of accidents in the city was smaller than neual. It was believed at Police Headman was smaller than neual. It was believed at Police Headman work. The Causes for Entancism in Foreign Missionary work, and Mrs. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, read an original police, "The Bride's Outility Washingary addresses were made in the afternoon, and Washingary addresses were made in the afternoon, and Washingary addresses were made in the afternoon, and at the popular meeting held in the evening Dr. Herrick Johnson presided,

BIBLE AND MISSIONARY WORK. DISCUSSIONS IN BAPTIST CONVENTIONS-A GAVE L

MADE OF SACRED WOOD.

PEROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBENE.! Convertion having settled a few important questions relative to the versions to be used by its denomination flible Union- and the societies which should conduct the libble work, adjourned with a spirit of unanimity Everts, of Jersey City, who declared that the result was and Fereign Bible Society has apparently given everything, we have in reality gained all that we could possibly desire. We have compelled our denomination to adopt principles and methods of table work that this kind," Mr. Wafers, with whom an interview was published in Tun TRIBUNE this morning, uses that a conection be made regarding the value of the property old by the American and Foreign Bible Society. He aid that the value was between \$25,000 and \$50,000. consisting of plates, books, library copyrights and real

annual meeting in the First Espiist Church this morning An interesting incident occurred this afternoon when na Boardman, president of the Missionary Colon, presented the society with a gavel. The gavel is nade of specied wood, and on one side of the handless un impedded stone from the monument creeted over th grave of the late Dr. George Dana Boardman, and on the other side is a piece of wood taken from the cage in which Dr. Judson was at one time mprisoned in the Burmese Empire. Both relies are appropriately inscribed. The church of which Deparaman is paster is the one in which the Missionary Union was organized sixty-nine years ago. In an in pressive speech Dr. Boardman briefly stated facts, which were enthusiastically against the Union in the newspapers were referred to a committee for its consideration after several missionaries and other persons had spoken in defence of th Union. In conversation with many delegates this aftercharges had been made by a member of the American and Foreign Bible Society and that if the Foreign libble Society and that it the libble convention's action had not been so manimous and the vote so overwhelmingly opposed to the views of the libble Society, he would have formally presented the charges here to-day and demanded an investigation. At the afternoon session E. C. Fitz, of Boston, spoke in detail, answering questions and replying to the charges against the administration of the society. The charges are: First-Bac faith in the payment of missionaries' salaries, and, second, discrepancies in the accounts of the treasurer.

ounts of the treasurer.
It was decided to increase the number of rupees to the

counts of the treasurer.

It was decided to increase the number of rupees to the dollar by 10 per cent, making 242 instead of 220 the equivalent of a dollar. This was satisfactory to the missionaries, and the salaries had been paid on this basis until the present year, when it was decided to convert the salaries into as many rupees as they would purchase and give all to the missionaries. The reperts show completely that not a penny is missing. For the five years \$427,000 was appropriated. An item showing a gain of 8 per cent is on record.

The Rev. Mr. Downey, of India, was asked to respond for the Feinga mission. He said: "This rupee question was settled, and we supposed for all time, three years ago. We were then, and we are now, heartily satisfied. Were the missionaries here to day as I am here, they would pronounce the charge lately published faise, an outrage and disgrace."

The Rev. H. T. Rose, of Burmah, who was quoted as making the original charge against the Union, said: "I have never had a donot of the integrity of ex-treasurer Bintth."

Dr. Howard Crosby appeared as a fraternal represen-

the Ray, Ur. W. H. McMillen, of Allegheny City, Moder ator. His opponent was Dr. Carson, of Xenia. Ohio, the vote being 139 for Dr. McMillen and 70 for Dr. Carson. The result was a clear victory for the progressive element in the church, Dr. Curson being the head of the movement in opposition to instrumental music. The morning session was occupied with the presentation of petitions, memorials and communications. Numerous memorials on the music question were referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 24.—The Presbyterian General Assembly South opened to-day with prayer by Dr. S. C. Alexander, of North Carolina. The Communications touching the observance of Sun-day were referred to a special commit-The Committee on Bills and Overtures recommended that the substance of the overtures be published in the minutes.

Telegrams and a Christian salutation were read from the Young Men's Christian Association Convention in session in Milwaukee; also a saluation from the Cumberand Presbyterian Assembly in Nashville, Tenn. The

Assembly returned the solutations.

The Committee on Home and Foreign Missions reported that both fields are in good condition. The Comnittee on Resolutions and on Fraternal Correspondence with the Northern Assembly reported that that shous carried on by delegates in 1884 and 1885 and afterward by letter.

Dr. Smoot received a letter from Dr. Brown, one of the delegates to the Northern Assembly, starting that the flev. Dr. Crosby had offered resolutions in the Northern Assembly sweeping away all the imputations against the resitter of Church, which were referred to the Rev. Drs. flerrick Johnson and Crosby and Judge Breekenridge, and that a majority of the committee reported against the resolution. The letter caused soma excitement and will probably be a barrier to more expressions of fraternity. Dr. Nicolis, of the Northern Assembly, took his leave to-day in a feeling manner.

A misunderstanding of the action of the Southern Presbyterian Assembly in regard to fraternal relations makes a further statement of the facts necessary. At the afternoon session on Wednesday C. R. Hemphill offered the following substitute for two resolutions bearing on the same subject:

"Resolved, That the method of correspondence by letter which now obtains between this Presbyterian Church in the United states and other churches, except the Reformed (Dutch) Church and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United states of America, be extended to these bodies with the exception, however, that delecates he appointed to these respective churches at their next meeting to convey our conduit Christian saintations and state to these bodies the method of our future correspondence in the hope that it may meet their approval and that the attention of our Presbyteries be called to this action of the General Assembly."

The substitute was adopted by a vote of 113 yeas to 23 mas, but before taking a final vote the substitute was Dr. Smoot received a letter from Dr. Brown, one of the

General Assembly."

The substitute was adopted by a vote of 113 yeas to 23 mays, but before taking a final vote the substitute was reterred to a committee of seven to perfect the phrasedoxy of the resolution. The report of this committee appears in to-day's proceedings, and is made the special order for Friday, when an exciting debate is expected. Dr. Meliwaine's resignation as Secretary of Homo Missians has been necepted by the Assembly, he having necepted the presidency of Hampden-Sidney College.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD. PITTSBURG, Penn., May 24.-The Synod of the Returned Presbyterian Church reconvened this morning, the Rev. Dr. Faris, Moderator, in the chair, The Rev. R. M. Somerville, of New-York, presented a report on Sunday-school work, which stated that the only means of securing a permanent Na-

the only means of securing a permanent National reform was to begin by educating the children in Sunday-schools. This statement was emphatically objected to, and after a lively debate the sentence was stricken out and the report was adopted.

The Committee on Temperance reported through the Rev. I. P. Robb, of Lenton, lowe, a series of resolutions pledating themselves to endeavor to secure constitutional prohibition, and denouncing the use of tobacco in any form. The report was laid on the table. A telegram was received from the Presbyterian General Assembly at Saratoga, conveying fraternal congratulations, and referring to Ephesians, chapter 3, four terms to seventeenth verses. The cle A, beginning to read from the Intecent verse, created a scare.

RAILWAY NEWS.

FIGUTING FOR IMMIGRANT TRAFFIC.

Congressman Miller, the forwarding agent of the Delawaroe, Lackawanna and Western Ratiroad, determined yesterday to test the right of the company to seek immigrant patronage at Castle Garden. He secured the immigrants who arrived by the steamships France, from Havre, the Wieland, from Hamburg, and the State of Georgia, from Glasgow, and personally supervised their transfer to his road, in order that the agents of the other trunk lines might not get them away from him. The arrangements for through passenger traffic to the West having been completed by the Lack-

traffic to the West having been completed by the Lack-awanna, and the company not being a momber of the pool, it is believed that a sairited war in passenger rates will soon begin. The Lackawanna Company yesterday flied an application with the Commissioners of Emigration for privileges at Castle Garden. It was stated by some of the Commissioners yesterday that the application would probably be granted.

L. F. Booth, the pool agent, thought that if the application was granted the solidity of the present organization of the trunk lines would be destroyed and that they would be piaced in the power of the steamship lines. The steamship lines would be destroyed and that they might designate on a threat of giving their passengers to the Lackawanna. This he thought, would destroy the present arrangement for a division of the traffic, and would bring on a railroad war which would be dissettors. He suggested that the application shut be sent to the joint agent that negotiations might be opened to the joint agent that negotiations might be opened.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—The unpaid Italian abovers of the Philadelphia and Chester County Railroad again besieged the Fourth-street office of the Company to-day, greatly to the annoyance of persons doing usiness in the vicinity. They were, however, dispersed quietly about noon by the police. The entire trouble ppears to be attributable to certain compileations in for the purpose of construction. The contract or building the road was given to D. R. Kelly, who subfor building the road was given to D. R. Kelly, who subict it to several other contractors. Kelly was given
\$50,000 of these bonds as security, but no claim was to
be made for money until January I, 1884. Kelly, it is
said, was depending upon his New-York partners.
Hiram it. Fanikher and Albert II. Kane, for cash advances, but his partners had some time ago stoped suppring the lunds. Several of the sub-contractors to-day
presented themselves at the company's office and damanded that they be given the bonds, stating that they
could rase money to go on with the work if they had
bends to give as security.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24 -The gross carnings of the befolk and Western Railroad Company for April wers \$190,005, expenses \$109,769; net carning, \$81,226, being an increase as compared with a corresponding period last year of \$14.413. The net earnings for the four months of 1883 as compared with the corresponding period in 1882 and a compared with the corresponding period in 1882 and an increase of \$84.045. The new liver division of the combany was opened on May 21.

New Onthern, May 24.—A dispatch to The Times. Democrat. From the City of Guatemala says the first division of the Guatemala Central Radioant, from the port or San Jose to the City of Escuintia has been turned over to an American Company, which is represented by Gen-

A ROMANCE OF THE LAW.

"You may think that the law is a dry and humdrum profession, but I could tell you of some strange things that I have seen in my brief experience which discount the alleged incidents of a modern novel." said a young attorney to a TRIBUNE reporter while the twain were sitting in a lawyer's office enjoying a social eigar. The reporter infimating that their recounting would afford a pleasant pastime for an alle hour, the

young Soion proceeded:
"Here's a strange story of a will case. About two years ago a man came to me and stated that his father had died intestate, leaving property on Long Island. Of several heirs one was a son who had gone West in 1866. and had not been heard from. The property had been partitioned and divided among the heirs, the share of the absent one remaining in the custody of the Court. My lient, who was the eldest son, wished to have this share divided for the benefit of himself and the other heirs. The missing man was the third son. It was a case without known precedent in the books. A judge of the supreme court, to whom I spoke, did not recall any parallel case, nor could be advise me what steps were proper in the case. I solved the difficulty by taking proceedings by petition in the supreme court. The matter was referred for proof of the facts alleged in the petition. We proved that the missing son had not been heard from for four-teen years, and that all efforts to find him had proved futile. The Court them issued a decree declaring him dead and ordered his share to be distributed among the remaining heirs.

This was done, and the attorney had, as you may judge, received his fee, when the lost heir turned up aive? After all these years he had suddenly concluded that he wanted to hear from home, and he had written a letter, addressing it to the old homestead. He was surprised to icean of his father's death, though he had not heard from him for about fifteen years. He had settled in Wyoming Territory as a sutier in the United States Army, and he had gained a fortune by the enterprise, tact and the other rare qualities that go to make up an army sutier.

The other hetrs were alarmed; and about the first. known precedent in the books. A judge of the supreme

were the missionaries here to day as I am here, they would pronounce the charge lately published false, an outrage and disgrace."

The Rev. H. T. Rose, of Burmah, who was quoted as making the original charge against the Chion, said: "I have never had a donot of the integrity of extreasurer Binuth."

Dr. Howard Crosby appeared as a fraternal representative of the General Presbyterian Assembly. He made an address, in which he said: "Two great evils are recognized from our common standpoint. One, Romanism, that gross imposture, the masterpiece of Satas, and the other, initiality masquerating under the cloak of fearning."

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 24.—The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America met this morning, and organized by electing